

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS UNITED STATES FLAG MANUAL



Knights of Columbus Flag Manual



FLAG MANUAL
Knights of Columbus

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
(The National Anthem of the United States
By Act of Congress, March 3, 1931)

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that Star - Spangled Banner yet wave;
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty hosts in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
'Tis the Star - Spangled Banner; oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust,"
And the Star - Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Francis Scott Key

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
(Approved by Act of Congress, December 22, 1942
and amended on June 14, 1954)

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one Nation under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all."

Frances Bellamy

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Section A

FLAGS, COLORS, AND STANDARDS

1. DEFINITIONS

a. The following terms relating to flags and their appurtenances have general application to the Knights of Columbus:

(1) The term “flag” is a general term and is applicable regardless of size, relative proportions, or manner of display. The fly of a flag is its length measured horizontally; the hoist of a flag is its width measured vertically.

(2) The term “color” applies to a national flag or a unit or organization distinguishing flag carried by dismounted elements. It also applies to the distinguishing flag of comparable size, normally of rayon, authorized for certain high civilian and military officials.

(3) The term “standard” originally applied to a flag carried by mounted, mechanized, or aviation units.

(4) The term “staff” as used herein applies to the shaft from which a flag carried by a Knights of Columbus Color Guard is displayed.

(5) The term “mast” as used herein applies to a fixed shaft from which a flag is displayed.

b. Certain of the above terms are used in specific applications:

(1) The term “flag of the United States” shall include any representation of the national flag of the United States of America.

(2) The term “National Flag” may be applied to the flag of the United States regardless of size or manner of display.



Section B

THE NATIONAL FLAG

1. HISTORY

a. Before we became a nation, our land knew many flags. Long ago, the Norsemen probed our coastal waters sailing under the banner of the black raven. Columbus carried a Spanish flag across the seas. The pilgrims carried the flag of Great Britain. The Dutch colonists brought their striped flag to New Amsterdam. The French explored the continent under the royal fleur-de-lis. Each native Indian tribe had its own totem and insignia. Immigrants of every race and nationality, in seeking a new allegiance, have brought their symbols of loyalty to our shores.

b. During our Revolution, various banners were used by the not-yet-united colonies. A green pine tree with the motto, "An Appeal To Heaven," was popular with our young Navy. The rattlesnake's warning, "Don't Tread On Me," was displayed by aroused colonists along the Atlantic seaboard. The Moultrie "Liberty" flag, a large blue banner with a white crescent in the upper corner, rallied the defenders of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1776. The Bunker Hill flag was a blue banner with a white canton filled with a red cross and a small green pine. The flag of the maritime colony of Rhode Island bore a blue anchor under the word "Hope." Strikingly similar to the stars and stripes was the flag carried by the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont at the Battle of Bennington on 16 August 1777.

c. The first flag of the colonies to have any resemblance to the present Stars and Stripes was the "Grand Union Flag," sometimes referred to as the "Congress Colors." When Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1776, he stood under the "Grand Union Flag" which continued to show a dependence upon Great Britain. The flag consisted of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, representing: the Thirteen Colonies, with a blue field in the upper left hand corner bearing the crosses of St. George (England) and St. Andrew (Scotland), signifying union with the mother country.

d. The first Stars and Stripes was created by the Continental Congress on 14 June 1777. This date is now observed nationally as "Flag Day."

e. In this flag the thirteen stars, representing a constellation, were arranged in a variety of designs. (Congress did not specify the arrangement of the thirteen stars on the blue union, except to say that they should represent a new constellation.) The most popular — with the stars in a circle so that no state could claim precedence over another — is known as the Betsy Ross flag, in honor of the seamstress who is supposed to have sewn the first one.

f. The first Navy Stars and Stripes had the stars arranged in staggered formation in alternate lines and rows of threes and twos on a blue field. A close inspection of this arrangement of the stars shows a distinct outline of the diagonal X-shaped cross and the cross of St. George of the English flag. This indicates how difficult it was for the colonists, even at this late date, to break away entirely from the British flag under which they had been born and had lived all the years of their lives.

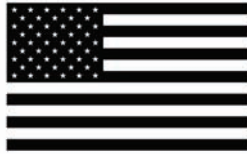
g. As the American frontier expanded, two new States were added to the Union, and these were incorporated into the flag. This meant that two stars and two stripes were added to the design — making a total of fifteen each. It was this flag that withstood enemy bombardment at Fort McHenry, Maryland, 13-14 September 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the “Star Spangled Banner.”

h. Realizing that the flag would become unwieldy with a stripe for each new state, Captain Samuel C. Reid, USN, suggested to Congress that the stripes remain thirteen in number to represent the Thirteen Colonies, and that a star be added to the blue field for each new state coming into the Union. A law of April 4, 1818, that resulted requires that a star be added for each new state on the 4th of July after its admission.

i. Since 1818, each new state has brought a new star for the flag. A 48-star flag came along with admission of Arizona and New Mexico in 1912. Alaska added a 49th star in 1959, and Hawaii paved the way for 50 stars in 1960. This growing pattern of stars could be said to reflect the growing dimensions of America's responsibilities, as the thirteen stripes reflect the constant strength of our country's traditions.

2. USE AND DISPLAY

a. The national flag represents the living country and is considered as a living thing, the union being the honor point. The right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger; hence, the right is the place of honor. The edge of the flag which is toward the staff is the right edge. The union of the flag, and the flag itself when in company with other flags, is always given the honor point, i.e., the marching right, the flag's own right, or an observer's left. (See statutory and executive authority for use and display of the United States Flag, annexes A, B, and C) (See Figure 1).



b. It is the universal custom to display the flag from sunrise to sunset. However, when a patriotic effect is desired for special occasions, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

c. In general, the national flag should be displayed flat. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches, tied in a bowknot, or fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or be draped over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose, as well as for decoration in general, bunting of the national colors should be used, and since the union of the flag always goes to the honor point, the colors should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below.

d. When the national flag is displayed from a staff in a public auditorium or chapel, whether on the same floor level or on a platform, it should be in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the speaker's or chaplain's right as he faces the audience or congregation. Any other flags should be placed to the speaker's or chaplain's left or to the right of the audience.

e. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. When the President directs that the flag be flown at half-staff at military facilities and naval vessels and stations abroad, it will be so flown whether or not the flag of another nation is flown full-staff alongside the flag of the United States of America. The national flag, if required, will be displayed on the right (the flag's own right) of all others. The national flags of other nations shall be displayed, right to left, in the alphabetical order of the names of the nations in the English language. The flags should be of approximately equal size. Situations periodically occur wherein the national flag is shown in a host country and must therefore be flown in accordance with agreements made with the host country. In such situations the national flag could be flown or displayed in a subordinate position to the host country flag. Where an agreement does not specifically designate the flag to be flown in the position of honor, common sense dictates handling of the situation in a way that will preserve and enhance the prestige of the host country and its flag.

f. No lettering, figure or object of any kind will be placed on or attached to the national flag.

g. The national flag, when carried by a Knights of Columbus Color Guard, will not be dipped by way of salute or compliment.

h. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or with other flags, the place of the flag is on the marching right, i.e., the left of an observer whom the flag is approaching, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line (See Figure 2).

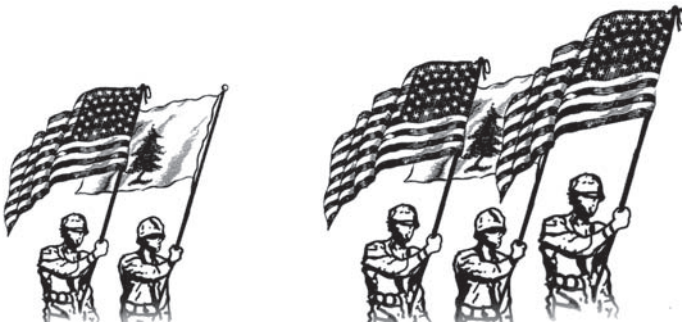


Figure 2. Carried with another flag or with a line of flags

i. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together from crossed staffs, as against a wall, the national flag will be on the right, i.e., the flag's own right, or the left of an observer facing the wall, and its staff will be in front of the staff of the other flag (**See Figure 3**).



Flags 3. Crossed with another flag

j. The national flag should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs (**See Figure 4**).



Flag 4. Mounted with other flag or pennants.

k. When displayed over the middle of the street, the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street, or to the east on a north and south street.

l. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, extending from house to pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out from the building, toward the pole, union first.

m. When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at any angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should go clear to the peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-mast) (**See Figure 5**).



Flags 5. Display from a window sill

n. When flags of states or cities, or special flags such as the POW/MIA flag are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Stars and Stripes should be hoisted first and lowered last.

o. When the national flag is displayed in a stationary position with the flags of foreign nations, states and organizations, the proper order of the flags shall be as follows:

1. When posting the American Flag in a stationary standard, the American flag is always posted on the observer's left as they are looking at the flag.
2. When posting the flag of foreign countries, those flags are to be posted on the inside of the American flag and in alphabetical order. (Please Note: The Papal Flag is a sovereign state and at the same time bears the coat of arms for the Pope who is head of the Catholic Church. In this case the Papal flag shall be posted as the first flag to the inside of the American flag.
3. If posting two flags to include the American flag and a Foreign or State Flag, the American flag shall be posted on the observer's left and the Foreign or State flag shall be posted on the observer's right .
4. If posting two or more flags to include the Papal, State and/or organizational flags, the American and Papal flags shall be displayed on the observer's left and the other flags on the observer's right.

3. PLACING OF THE NATIONAL FLAG IN MOURNING

a. Flags carried by a Knights of Columbus Color Guard will not be half-staffed, nor will any such flag be placed in mourning unless ordered by the Supreme Knight or Supreme Master. When so ordered, two streamers of black crepe 7 feet long and about 12 inches wide will be attached to the staff below the ornament of the national and organizational color and standard.

4. THE NATIONAL FLAG AT BURIALS

a. The national flag may be used to cover the casket at a military funeral or the funeral of a veteran.

b. The manner of placing the national flag on the casket will be the reverse of that prescribed for displaying it vertically against a wall. It will be placed lengthwise of the casket with the union at the head and over the left shoulder of the deceased. The flag will not be lowered into the grave or be allowed to touch the ground, nor will it be committed to the deep for a burial at sea. The interment flag, furnished at government expense, is given to the nearest of kin at the conclusion of the interment. When so presented the flag is folded in the prescribed manner and presented to the next of kin in a dignified manner with a short statement such as, "This flag is offered by a grateful nation in memory of the faithful service performed by your (relationship)."

Section C

THE NATIONAL FLAG

1. SIZE AND DISPLAY

a. The national flag will be displayed at all times, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of U.S. Regulations.

2. HALF-MASTING

a. When the national flag is displayed at half-mast (**see Exhibit D**), it is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half-mast position. Before lowering, the flag is again raised to the peak.

b. A flag in any position below the peak (the top of the mast or truck) is technically in the half-mast position but, in general, the middle point of the hoist of a flag at half-mast should, in the case of an unguyed mast of one piece, be halfway between the peak and the foot of the mast or, in the case of a mast with a yard or guys, halfway between the peak and the yard or point of attachment of the guys (**see Figure 6**). Local conditions, such as the liability of fouling the flag, may, however, dictate other positions, a graceful one being with the top of the flag the depth of the hoist below the peak.

3. LOWERING AND FOLDING

a. When the national flag is lowered from the mast, no portion of it will be allowed to touch the ground either in lowering or in folding. The ensign is detached from the halyards and folded into the shape of a cocked hat, with the blue field and stars outward (**See Figure 7**).

A and B — Holding the flag waist high, fold the lower striped section of the flag over the blue field.

C—The folded edge (the edge nearest the reader in B) is then folded over to meet the open edge.

D—A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.

E—The outer point is then turned inward parallel with the open edge to form a second triangle.

F—The triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in this manner.

G—When the flag is completely folded, only the blue field should be visible and it should be folded in the triangular shape of a cocked hat.



Figure 6. Flags displayed at full or half mast

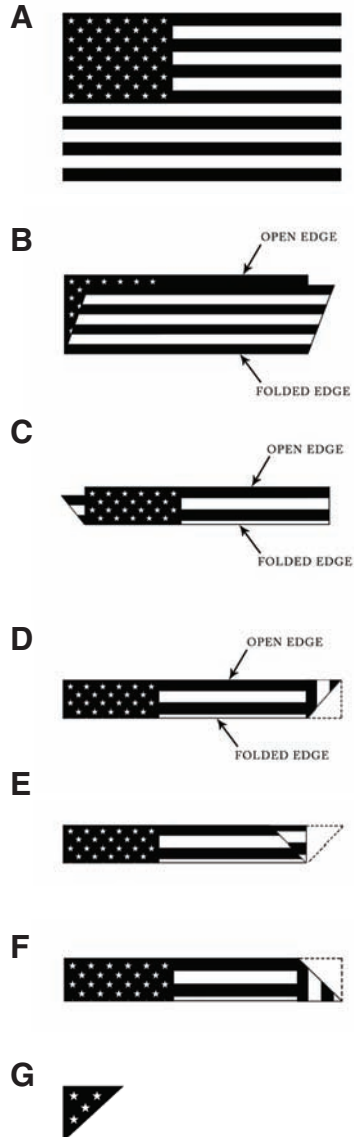


Figure 7. Folding the national flag

Section D
THE NATIONAL COLOR OR
NATIONAL STANDARD
AND FLAG DISPOSITION

1. USE OF NYLON

- a. A nylon national color or standard will be carried on all occasions of ceremony in which units of the Knights of Columbus participate and represent the organization for which the color is authorized. Units may continue to display authorized rayon color or standards until a replacement is required.
- b. Not more than one national color or standard will be carried by a Knights of Columbus Color Guard.
- c. A national color or standard may be carried by an organization for which the colors or standards are authorized or a component thereof, at drills, on marches, or other services when prescribed by the Supreme Knight, Supreme Master, State Deputy, Vice Supreme Master or the Master of a District.

1. REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, AND DISPOSITION OF FLAGS

- a. Cleaning of flag-type items will be accomplished by dry-cleaning service. Washing may be authorized if dry-cleaning facilities are not available.
- b. Old, worn, damaged, and unserviceable flags shall be disposed of in a dignified way, preferably by burning.
- c. Flags determined to have historical value by any Knights of Columbus unit will be forwarded to the Commander of the Color Corps of Assembly to which that unit is affiliated for permanent retention as an item of that Assembly's historical property.

EXHIBIT A
UNITED STATES CODE (Extract)

**TITLE 4. FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
AND THE STATES**

This title was enacted by act July 30, 1947, ch. 389, Sec 1, 61 stat. 641.

1. Chapter-THE FLAG

Sec 1. Flags, Stars and Stripes on:

The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall be forty-eight stars, white in a blue field. (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642.)

Sec 2. Same; additional stars.

On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission. (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642.)

Sec 3. Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag.

Any person who, within the District of Columbia, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America; or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words, "flag, standard, colors, or ensign" as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America. (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642; July 5, 1968, Pub.L. 90-381, Sec 3, 82 Stat. 291.)

TITLE 36. PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES AND OBSERVANCES

Chapter 10.- PATRIOTIC CUSTOMS

Sec 171. Same; conduct during playing.

During rendition of the national anthem when the flag is displayed, all present except those in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should render the military salute at the first note of the anthem and retain this position until the last note. When the flag is not displayed, those present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed there. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 812.)

Sec 172. Pledge of allegiance to the flag; manner of delivery.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.", should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 813.)

Sec 173. Display and use of flag by civilians; codification of rules and customs.

The following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America is established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States. The flag of the United States for the purpose of this chapter shall be defined according to title 4, United States Code, chapter 1, section 1 and section 2 and Executive Order 10834 issued pursuant thereto. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec 1, 56 Stat. 377; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 1, 56 Stat. 1074; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 810.)

Sec 174. Same; time and occasions for display; hoisting and lowering.

(a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

- (b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.
- (c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is

inclement, except when an all weather flag is displayed.

- (d) The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on
- New Year's Day, January 1;
 - Inauguration Day, January 20;
 - Lincoln's Birthday, February 12;
 - Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February;
 - Easter Sunday (variable);
 - Mother's Day, second Sunday in May;
 - Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May;
 - Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May;
 - Flag Day, June 14;
 - Independence Day, July 4;
 - Labor Day, first Monday in September;
 - Constitution Day, September 17;
 - Columbus Day, second Monday in October;
 - Navy Day, October 27;
 - Veterans Day, November 11;
 - Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November;
 - Christmas Day, December 25;
 - and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (date of admission); and on State holidays.
- (e) The flag should be displayed daily on or near the main administration building of every public institution.
- (f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.
- (g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec. 2, 56 Stat. 435; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 2, 56 Stat. 1074; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 810.)

Sec 175. Same; position and manner of display.

The flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

- (a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i) of this section.
- (b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender.
- (c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or if on the same, level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America except during church services conducted by naval

chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy. No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: Provided, that nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States flag's right.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the flag of the United States of America should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or to the right of the audience.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of

unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is to be displayed at half-staff according to Presidential instructions or orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law. In the event of the death of a present or former official of the government of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the Governor of that State, territory, or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff. The flag shall be flown at half-staff thirty days from the death of the President or a former President; ten days from the day of death of the Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives; from the day of death until interment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Secretary of an executive or military department, a former Vice President, or the Governor of a State, territory, or possession; and on the day of death and the following day for a Member of Congress. As used in this subsection:

- (1) the term “half-staff” means the position of the flag when it is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff;
- (2) the term “executive or military department” means any agency listed under sections 101 and 102 of title 5, United States Code; and
- (3) the term “Member of Congress” means a Senator, a Representative, a Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

(o) When the flag is suspended across a corridor or lobby in a building with only one main entrance, it should be suspended vertically with the union of the flag to the observer's left upon entering. If the building has more than one main entrance, the flag should be suspended vertically near the center of the corridor or lobby with the union to the north, when entrances are to the east and west or to the east when entrances are to the north and south. If there are entrances in more than two directions, the union should be to the east. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec 3, 56 Stat. 379; Dec 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 3, 56 Stat. 1075; July 9, 1953, ch. 183, 67 Stat. 142; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 810.)

Sec 176. Same; respect for flag.

No disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of the platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.

(k) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec 4, 56 Stat. 379; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 4, 56 Stat. 1076; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 812.)

Sec 177. Same; conduct during hoisting, lowering or passing of flag.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present except those in uniform should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Aliens should stand at attention. The salute to the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 812.)

Sec 178. Same; modification of rules and customs by President

Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rules shall be set forth in a proclamation. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 813)

TITLE 38. - VETERANS' BENEFITS

This title was enacted by Pub.L.. 85-857, Sept. 2, 1958, Sec 1, 72 Stat. 1105.

Chapter 23. BURIAL BENEFITS

Sec 901. Flags.

- (a) The Administrator shall furnish a flag to drape the casket of each deceased veteran who
- (1) was a veteran of any war, or of service after January 31, 1955;
 - (2) had served at least one enlistment; or
 - (3) had been discharged or released from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

(b) After the burial of the veteran the flag so furnished shall be given to his next of kin. If no claim is made for the flag by the next of kin, it may be given, upon request, to a close friend or associate of the deceased veteran. If a flag is given to a close friend or associate of the deceased veteran, no flag shall be given to any other person on account of the death of such veteran.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the term "Mexican border period" as defined in paragraph (30) of section 101 of this title includes the period beginning on January 1, 1911, and ending on May 8, 1916.

(d) In the case of any person who died while in the active military, naval, or air service after May 27, 1941, the Administrator shall furnish a flag to the next of kin, or to such other person as the Administrator deems most appropriate, if such next of kin or other person is not otherwise entitled to receive a flag under this section, or under section 1482(a) of title 10, United States Code. (Pub.L. 85-857, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1169; Pub.L. 87-240, Sept. 14, 1961, 75 Stat. 512; Pub.L. 89-358, Sec 9, Mar. 3, 1966, 80 Stat. 28; Pub.L. 90-77, title IV, Sec 402, Aug. 31, 1967 81 Stat. 190; Pub.L. 91-588, Sec 9(g), Dec. 24, 1970, 84 Stat. 1585.)

PROC. NO. 2605. THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Proc. No. 2065, Feb. 18, 1944, 9 F.R. 1957, 58 Stat. 1126, provided:

The flag of the United States of America is universally representative of the principles of the justice, liberty, and democracy enjoyed by the people of the United States; and

People all over the world recognize the flag of the United States as symbolic of the United States; and

The effective prosecution of the war requires a proper understanding by the people of other countries of the material assistance being given by the Government of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, particularly by the Joint Resolution approved June 22, 1942, as amended by the Joint Resolution approved December 22, 1942 (sections 171-178 of this title), as President and Commander in Chief, it is hereby proclaimed as follows:

1. The use of the flag of the United States or any representation thereof, if approved by the Foreign Economic Administration, on labels, packages, cartons, cases, or other containers for articles or products of the United States intended for export as lend-lease aid, as relief and rehabilitation aid, or as emergency supplies for the Territories and possessions of the United States, or similar purposes, shall be considered a proper use of the flag of the United States and consistent with the honor and respect due to the flag.
2. If any article or product so labeled, packaged or otherwise bearing the flag of the United States or any representation thereof, as provided for in section 1, should, by force of circumstances, be diverted to the ordinary channels of domestic trade, no person shall be considered as violating the rules and customs pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States, as set forth in the Joint Resolution approved June 22, 1942, as amended by the Joint Resolution approved December 22, 1942 (U.S.C, Supp. II, title 36, secs. 171-178) for possessing, transporting, displaying, selling or otherwise transferring any such article or product solely because the label, package, carton, case, or other container bears the flag of the United States or any representation thereof.

PUBLIC LAW 107-83d Congress
Chapter 183-1st Session S. 674
AN ACT (Displaying the National Colors)

To prohibit the display of flags of international or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes. **ALL 67 Stat. 142.**
36 U.S.C. 175 (c)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That section 3(c) of the joint resolution entitled “Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America”, approved June 22, 1942, as amended (36 U.S.C., sec. 175(c)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

U.S. flag. Display.
56 Stat.1075

“No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof; Provided, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.”

APPROVED July 9, 1953 **PUBLIC LAW 396-83d Congress**
Chapter 297-2d Session (Adding One Nation Under God)
H.J. Res. 243 JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. **ALL 68 Stat. 249.**
36 U.S.C. 172

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled “Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America”, approved June 22, 1942, as amended (36 U.S.C. sec. 172), is amended to read as follows:

Flag of the U.S.A.
56 Stat. 380.

Sec. 7. The following is designated as the pledge of allegiance to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all". Such pledge should be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

APPROVED JUNE 14, 1954.

**PUBLIC LAW 90-363
90th Congress, H.R. 15951**

**AN ACT (Uniform Annual Observances for
Legal Holidays)**

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

**Certain holidays,
Monday observance.
80 Stat.515**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

“New Year's Day, January 1.

“Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

“Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

“Independence Day, July 4.

“Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

“Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

“Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

“Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

“Christmas Day, December 25.”

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6193(a).

**82 Stat. 250
82 Stat. 251**

Sec. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on Effective date. January 1, 1971

APPROVED JUNE 28, 1968

PUBLIC LAW 90-381
90th Congress, H.R. 10480
July 5, 1968
AN ACT (Desecration of the Flag)

82 Stat. 291

To prohibit desecration of the flag, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That chapter 33 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately preceding section 701 thereof, a new section as follows:

Flag desecration.
Penalties.
62 Stat. 731.
18 USC 701-713

“700. Desecration of the flag of the United States; penalties

“(a) Whoever knowingly casts contempt upon any flag of the United States by publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, burning, or trampling upon it shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.”

Flag OF THE
United States

“(b) The term 'flag of the United States' as used in this section, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, standards, colors, or ensign of the United States of America.

“(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to deprive any State, territory, possession, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of jurisdiction over any offense over which it would have jurisdiction in the absence of this section.”

Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the beginning thereof the following: "700. Desecration of the flag of the United States; penalties." **61 Stat. 642**

Sec. 3. Section 3 of title 4, United States Code, is amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the following: "; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign,"

APPROVED JULY 5, 1968

82 Stat. 291.

EXHIBIT B

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 21, 1959

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE ORDER 10834

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS the State of Hawaii has this day been admitted into the Union; and

WHEREAS section 2 of title 4 of the United States Code provides as follows: "On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."; and

WHEREAS the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, authorizes the President to prescribe policies and directives governing the procurement and utilization of property by executive agencies; and

WHEREAS the interests of the Government require that orderly and reasonable provision be made for various matters pertaining to the flag and that appropriate regulations governing the procurement and utilization of national flags and union jacks by executive agencies be prescribed:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I. DESIGN OF THE FLAG

Section 1. The flag of the United States shall have thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and a union consisting of white stars on a field of blue.

Section 2. The positions of the stars in the union of the flag and in the union jack shall be as indicated on the attachment to this order, which is hereby made a part of this order.

Section 3. The dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag shall conform to the proportions set forth in the attachment referred to in section 2 of this order.

**PART II. REGULATIONS GOVERNING
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES**

Section 21. The following sizes of flags are authorized for executive agencies:

Dimensions of flag

Hoist (width)	Fly (length)
20.00 ft.	38.00 ft.
10.00 ft.	19.00 ft.
8.95 ft.	17.00 ft.
7.00 ft.	11.00 ft.
5.00 ft.	9.30 ft.
4.33 ft.	5.50 ft.
3.50 ft.	6.65 ft.
3.00 ft.	4.00 ft.
3.00 ft.	5.70 ft.
2.37 ft.	4.50 ft.
1.32 ft.	2.50 ft.

Section 22. Flags manufactured or purchased for the use of executive agencies:

(a) Shall conform to the provisions of Part I of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of section 21, of this order.

(b) Shall conform to the provisions of section 21 of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24 of this order.

Section 23. The exterior dimensions of each union jack manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall equal the respective exterior dimensions of the union of a flag of a size authorized by or pursuant to this order. The size of the union jack flown with the national flag shall be the same as the size of the union of the national flag

Section 24.

(a) The Secretary of Defense in respect of procurement for the Department of Defense (including military colors) and the Administrator of General Services in respect of procurement for executive agencies other than the Department of Defense may, for cause which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, deems sufficient, make necessary minor adjustments in one or more of the dimensions or proportionate dimensions prescribed by this order, or authorize proportions or sizes other than those prescribed by section 3 or section 21 of this order.

(b) So far as practicable, (1) the actions of the Secretary of Defense under the provisions of section 24 (a) of this order, as they relate to the various organizational elements of the Department of Defense, shall be coordinated, and (2) the Secretary and the Administrator shall mutually coordinate their actions under that section.

Section 25. Subject to such limited exceptions as the Secretary of Defense in respect of the Department of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services in respect of executive agencies other than the Department of Defense, may approve, all national flags and union jacks now in the possession of executive agencies, or hereafter acquired by executive agencies under contracts awarded prior to the date of this order, including those so possessed or so acquired by the General Services Administration for distribution to other agencies, shall be utilized until unserviceable.

PART III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 31. The flag prescribed by Executive Order No. 10798 of January 3, 1959, shall be the official flag of the United States until July 4, 1960, and on that date the flag prescribed by Part I of this order shall become the official flag of the United States; but this section shall neither derogate from section 24 or section 25 of this order nor preclude the procurement, for executive agencies, of flags provided for by or pursuant to this order at any time after the date of this order.

Section 32. As used in this order, the term "executive agencies" means the executive departments and independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government, including wholly-owned Government corporations.

Section 33. Executive Order No. 10798 of January 3, 1959, is hereby revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 21, 1959 DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

**THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
History of the Flag**

August 21, 1959

THE NATIONAL FLAG

In connection with the admission of Hawaii as a State of the Union, the President today issued an Executive order adding the 50th star to the union of the flag. The new flag will supersede the 49-star flag which was prescribed on the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union.

By law, the new 50-star flag will become the official flag of the United States on 4 July 1960, the birthday of the Union. Display of the new flag before that time would be improper. However, it would not be improper to display the 48-star flag or the 49-star flag after that date; with limited exceptions agencies of the Federal Government will continue to display the 48-star flag and the 49-star flag so long as they remain in good condition and until existing stocks of unused flags are exhausted. It is appropriate for all citizens to do the same.

Following is certain information with respect to the historical and symbolic aspects of the national flag:

History of National Flag

Before we became a Nation, our land knew many flags. Long ago, the Norsemen probed our coastal waters sailing under the banner of the black raven. Columbus carried a Spanish flag across the seas. The Pilgrims carried the flag of Great Britain. The Dutch colonists brought their striped flag to New Amsterdam. The French explored the continent under the royal fleur-de-lis. Each native Indian tribe had its own totem and insignia. Immigrants of every race and nationality, in seeking a new allegiance, have brought their symbols of loyalty to our shores. During our Revolution, various banners were used by the not-yet-united colonies. A green pine tree with the motto; "An Appeal to Heaven," was popular with our young Navy. The rattlesnake's warning. "Don't Tread On Me," was displayed by aroused colonists along the Atlantic seaboard. The Moultrie "Liberty" flag, a large blue banner with a white crescent in the upper corner, rallied the defenders of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1776. The Bunker Hill flag was a blue banner with a white canton filled with a red cross and a small green pine. The flag of the maritime colony of Rhode Island bore a blue anchor under the word "Hope." Strikingly similar to the stars and stripes was the flag carried by the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont at the Battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777.

When Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1776, he stood under “The Grand Union Flag” which continued to show a dependence upon Great Britain. The canton of this flag was filled with the crosses of St. George (England) and St. Andrew (Scotland).

The first Stars and Stripes was created by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. This date is now observed nationally as “Flag Day.”

In this flag the 13 stars, representing a constellation, were arranged in a variety of designs. The most popular—with the stars in a circle so that no State could claim precedence over another—is known as the Betsy Ross flag, in honor of the seamstress who is supposed to have sewn the first one.

As the American frontier expanded, two new States were added to the Union, and these were incorporated into the flag. This meant that two stars and two stripes were added to the design—making a total of 15 each. It was the flag that withstood enemy bombardment at Fort McHenry, Maryland, September 13-14, 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Later, when other States were added to the Union, the Congress, feeling that more stripes would blur the basic design, returned to the original 13 red and white stripes.

Since 1818, each new State has brought a new star to the flag. This growing pattern of stars could be said to reflect the growing dimensions of America's responsibilities, as the 13 stripes reflect the constant strength of our country's traditions.

The 50 States and the dates of their entry into the Union:

Alabama, December 14, 1819	Montana, November 8, 1889
Alaska, January 3, 1959	Nebraska, March 1, 1867
Arizona, February 14, 1912	Nevada, October 31, 1864
Arkansas, June 15, 1836	New Hampshire, June 21, 1788
California, September 9, 1850	New Jersey, December 18, 1787
Colorado, August 1, 1876	New Mexico, January 6, 1912
Connecticut, January 9, 1788	New York, July 26, 1788
Delaware, December 7, 1787	North Carolina, November 21, 1789
Florida, March 3, 1845	North Dakota, November 2, 1889
Georgia, January 2, 1788	Ohio, March 1, 1803
Hawaii, August 21, 1959	Oklahoma, November 16, 1907
Idaho, July 3, 1890	Oregon, February 14, 1859
Illinois, December 3, 1818	Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787
Indiana, December 11, 1816	Rhode Island, May 29, 1790
Iowa, December 28, 1846	South Carolina, May 23, 1788
Kansas, January 29, 1861	South Dakota, November 2, 1889
Kentucky, June 1, 1792	Tennessee, June 1, 1796
Louisiana, April 30, 1812	Texas, December 29, 1845

Maine, March 15, 1820
Maryland, April 28, 1788
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788
Michigan, January 26, 1837
Minnesota, May 11, 1858
Mississippi, December 10, 1817
Missouri, August 10, 1821

Utah, January 4, 1896
Vermont, March 4, 1791
Virginia, June 25, 1788
Washington, November 11, 1889
West Virginia, June 20, 1863
Wisconsin, May 29, 1848
Wyoming, July 10, 1890

Customs and Usage as to the Flag of the United States

Laws have been written to govern the display of the flag and to insure a proper respect for it. Custom has decreed certain other observances in regard to its use. As a symbol of the Nation, standing for our heritage of liberty and justice, the flag is naturally held in highest honor by all citizens. In recent years, the Congress of the United States of America has drawn together "the existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag." These can be found in Public Law 829 of the 77th Congress and in Public Laws 107 and 396 of the 83rd Congress. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing Office

EXHIBIT C PROCLAMATION 3044

Display of the Flag of the United States of America to Half-staff upon the Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is appropriate that the flag of the United States of America be flown at half-staff on Federal buildings, grounds, and facilities upon the death of principal officials and former officials of the Government of the United States and the Governors of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States as a mark of respect to their memory; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that rules be prescribed for the uniform observance of this mark of respect by all executive departments and agencies of the Government, and as a guide to the people of the Nation generally on such occasions:

NOW THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of the officials hereinafter designated:

1. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions for the period indicated upon the death of any of the following designated offi

cial or former officials of the United States:

(a) The President or a former President: for thirty days from the day of death. The flag shall also be flown at half-staff for such period at all United States embassies, legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

(b) The Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives: for ten days from the day of death.

(c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force: from the day of death until interment.

2. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia on the day of death and on the following day upon the death of a United States Senator, Representative, Territorial Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and it shall also be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the State, Congressional District, Territory, or Commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Commissioner, respectively, from the day of death until interment.

3. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings and grounds of the Federal Government in a State, Territory, or possession of the United States upon the death of the Governor of such state, Territory or possession from the day of death until interment.

4. In the event of the death of other officials, former officials, or foreign dignitaries, the flag of the United States shall be displayed at half-staff in accordance with such orders or instructions as may be issued by or at the direction of the President, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.

5. The heads of the several departments and agencies of the Government may direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff on buildings, grounds, or naval vessels under their jurisdiction on occasions other than those specified herein which they consider proper, and that suitable military honors be rendered as appropriate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

By the President

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Walter B. Smith,
Acting Secretary of State

*Amended pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3948 of 12 December 1969.

(F. R. Doc. 54-1624; Filed, Mar. 3, 1954; 4:54 p.m.)

Proclamation 3948

AMENDING PROCLAMATION NO. 3044 WITH RESPECT TO DISPLAY OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT HALF-STAFF UPON THE DEATH OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS AND FORMER OFFICIALS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation No. 3044 of March 1, 1954, prescribing rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of certain officials, is amended by substituting for subsection (c) of section 1 thereof the following:

“(c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Majority Leader of Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, or the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives: from the day of death until interment.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fourth.

13CFR, 1954-1958 Comp, p.4; 19 F.R. 1235

RICHARD NIXON

EXHIBIT D

Displaying of the Flag at Half-Staff

(Authorized by Presidential Proclamation 3044.)

Occasion	Place
Death of: President, Former President, President Elect	All buildings, grounds, and including military facilities, naval vessels and stations. naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, throughout the United States and the Territories and Possessions. United States Embassies, Legislations and other facilities abroad
Death of: Vice President, Chief Justice of the United States, Retired Chief Justice of the United States, Speaker of the House of Representatives	All buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, throughout the United States and the Territories and Possessions.
Death of: Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Members of the Cabinet, Former Vice President, President pro tempore of the Senate, Majority Leader of the House of Representative	Same as above
Death of: Secretary of the Army Secretary of the Navy Secretary of the Air Force Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	On all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, throughout the United States and the Territories and Possessions or as otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Navy.
Death of: Commandant of the Marine Corps, Former Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Officers in Command	Buildings and grounds under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Marine Corps.

Period	Notice to the State Deputy, Master, Grand Knight of a Council, and/or Navigator of an Assembly
30 days from the date of death	None. The Grand Knight of a Council or Navigator of an Assembly will assist with any local government if asked to comply with the notice.
10 days from the date of death	All buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, throughout the United States and the Territories and Possessions.
From the day of death until interment	Same as above
From the day of death until sunset of day of funeral; or interment.	Same as above
From the time of death until sunset of day of funeral; or removal of the body.	Same as above

Occasion	Place
<p>Death of: General officers not in command/retired</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Death of: United States Senator, United States Representative, Territorial Delegate, Resident Commissioner from Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</p>	<p>All buildings, grounds and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia.</p>
<p>Death of: United States Senator United States Representative Territorial Delegate Resident Commissioner from Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</p>	<p>Buildings, grounds and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the State, Congressional District, Territory or Commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate or Commissioner, respectively in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia</p>
<p>Death of: Governor of State, Territory or Possession</p>	<p>All buildings and grounds of the Federal Government located in the State, Territory or Possession of the United States of the deceased governor.</p>
<p>Death of other officials former officials and foreign dignitaries</p>	<p>To be displayed in such places in accordance with orders or instructions as may be issued by or at the direction of the President of the United States, or in customs or practices not inconsistent with law</p>

Period	Notice to the State Deputy, Master, Grand Knight of a Council, and/or Navigator of an Assembly
From beginning of funeral until sunset of that day.	Same as above
On the day of death and the following day.	Same as above.
From the day of death until interment	Same as above
From the day of death until interment	Same as above
As directed by or at the direction of the President of the United States.	As directed by the State Deputy, Master or their immediate superior officer.

Note: The display of the flag at half-staff to express approval or disapproval of political, social, or economic philosophy is prohibited. The display of the flag at half-staff as authorized herein is in commemoration of the death of a person of national or State standing, or of a local serviceman, official, or public servant who has contributed to the community.

EXHIBIT E
PUBLIC LAW 203 CHAPTER 385
81st Congress, H.J. Res. 170
(Displaying the Flag for Flag Day)
August 3, 1949 JOINT RESOLUTION

DESIGNATING JUNE 14 OF EACH YEAR AS FLAG DAY. **63 Stat. 492**

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

Flag Day

That the 14th day of June of each year is hereby designated as "Flag Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, and urging the people to observe the day of the anniversary of the adoption on June 14, 1777, by the Continental Congress, of the Stars and Stripes as the official flag of the United States of America.

APPROVED AUGUST 3, 1949.

PUBLIC LAW 89-443
89th Congress, H.J. Res. 763
(National Flag Week)
June 9, 1966 JOINT RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM THE WEEK IN WHICH JUNE 14 OCCURS AS **80 Stat. 194**

NATIONAL FLAG WEEK

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

**National
Flag Week**

That the President is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week, and calling upon all citizens to display the flag of the United States on those days.

APPROVED JUNE 9, 1966

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 1421 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

May 2: Considered and passed House.

June 1: Considered and passed Senate

**Proclamation
authorization**

EXHIBIT F

GENERAL FLAG ETIQUETTE & DISPLAY

General Information & Display



1.



2.

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

1. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. No other flag or pennant should be placed above, or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea... for personnel of the Navy... when the church pennant may be flown above the flag. No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof; provided that nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the

4.



5.



3. & 6.



7.



United Nations.

2. When flags of states, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak.

3. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States flag's right.

4. The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

5. The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

Church, Auditorium, Podiums

7. When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the flag of the United States of America should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or the right of the audience.

In situations when placing your flag(s) at half-staff is not appropriate, such as perma

nently mounted flags, indoor flag sets, or flags displayed from short flagpoles an older form of expressing mourning is recommended by attaching black ribbons above the top of the flag, below the finial (ornament top). The ribbon itself should be twice as long as the flag yet not more than 10% of the width of the flag. The ribbon may then be tied with a bow or knot at or slightly below the center so that the two resulting lengths that hang are approximately the same length as the flag.

Half-Staff

The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day, the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of the State, territory or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is to be displayed at half-staff according to Presidential instructions or orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.

In the event of the death of a present or former official of the government of any State, territory or possession of the United States, the Governor of that State, territory or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff.

